LITERATURE.

"The Story of Avis," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

Transcaucasia and Ararat .--An Ascent of the Mountain.

Dr. Maudsley on the Physiology of Mind---The Nibelungen-Lied.

Playing-Cards---Art Notes---German Universities--- Modern French Pottery and Porcelain.

Flora Round About Chicago: The Spurgeworts---Vitality of Ants --- African Exploration.

LITERATURE.

AV14.

BE STORY OF AVIS. By Extrawern Strump Purtue, Author of "The Gates Ajar," Rosion: James I. Oscool & Co. Chesco: James I. Oscool & Co. Chesco: James I. Oscool & Co. Chesco: James I. Oscool & Co. Timo, pp. 457. Pirce, \$1.50.

It is to be supposed that "The Story of Avis" as written to cubit sympathy in the heart-caking trials and sorrows which marriage insecupon a woman lifted above the ordinary vel of humanity by the possession of genius did nutter destination of practical knowledge, this be its purpose,—and none other can

the lover; and then she surrenders to a passible on become stronger even than that for paintivis 27, or thereabout, when she becomes value of Ostrander. It had been previously value of Ostrander. It had been previously value of Ostrander, the had been previously value of the passible of the connublal state. For a year, or or the inarried pair realized to purpass passible to the connublal state, for a year, or more the inarried pair realized to passible of the connublal state, which we had entered upon the experiment of usekeeping tunnedately after the bridging of the passible of the passibl

linen and naper, with which some-of necessity be troubled. is it," she said to Coy one day, sitting terriul parsonage-parlor, "that has actly in the cotton-market! Aunt is telling me how cheap unbleached I think it is 25 cents,—or real'y, per-

ring, in explanation, that sheets have

tell—let me see. No, I think you overcast it, think it was very ill-mannered in Aunt Chloe."

For, ill-treated Avis, before whom such ignouse lacts were cruelly thrust, was now 27 years old, remember, and had been using towels all her days, and had been resred in a family in moderate circumstances, which allowed of the keeping but a single servant. Yet, as we are savely told, "Across her picture or her poem, looking up a little biludly, she had listened to the household chatter of women with a gentie of the servant. In the servant was a servant of the servant. In the servant is the servant of the servant is a servant of the servant. In the servant is the servant is the servant is the servant of the servant is servant. In the servant is the servant in the servant is the servant in the servant is the servant in the servant is the servant in the servant is the servant in the servant in the servant in the servant is the servant in the servant in the servant in the servant is the servant in the servant in the servant in the servant is the servant in the servant in the servan

The drain Tile kitchen-drain, mem, as has refused entirely to take the claus tea-leaves from the sink. but casts them back upon me hands, the tags the back upon me hands, the vag-bound idd not know there had to be drains in sinks, waid Mrs. Ostrander with an expression of Feccil. In expression of the beauty of the con-be made to never examined one. Could not ours be made to never without; What must we do about it, Juliary.

it, Juliay."

Yet must have a man to it. mem, "said she of Fin. with a sweet, superior smile.

'Very well." said Mrs. Ostrander with a sign of risef. "We will swed for a carpenter at once. Mr. Ostrander shall attend to it!

After this insight into Avis' management of the domestic evolutily, we are expected to consider by the said of the consister by the said of the s

cream, muddy collee, and cold becisters,—a sample, we may luier, of the diet on which he had been feel for more than a twelvemonth, cre he arrived at the point of audible professation. Being sweetly reminded that he did not marry Avis to be his hunselseeper, the selfish, hardpreased creature buried out between his closed techniques of the form of the selfish of th

of fatigue, or the lack of horses at the timers.

Tills, the Capital of Transcaticusia, stands on the swift, turbul Kur, inclosed by high, here, brown bills, which shut it in on every side. The chimatels warm and equable in whiter, but in aummer is intolerably hot. The city, comprising in all about 61,600 (inhabitants, a divided into three boortions. Firstisthe Russian town, where the Court about 8,100 (inhabitants, a divided into three boortions. Firstisthe Russian town, where the Court about 8,100 (inhabitants, a divided into three boortions. Firstisthe Russian town, where the Court about 8,100 (inhabitants, a divided into three boortions. Firstisthe Russian town, where the Court about 8,100 (inhabitants a town of the congregated. It has been built about 8,100 (inhabitants and 100 (inhabitants) and straight, and its houses as modern and fine as those of Paris or Chicago. The second portion is 4 genuine Eastern city, with narrow, crooked, filthy streets, and low yet perturesque houses, finabited by Georgians, Persans, Armenians, and Tartars. The third district is a terman settlement, called "The Colony," and as a distinctively national in character as any town in Wurtemberg, from which the ancestors of its present citizeus emigrated some two generations ago. This industrious, thirfly body of Germans follow principally the different trades or the pursuit of cardening, and keep themselves its all social and religious matters residy apar. From the races surrounding them. Tills bas grows, since the Russian occupation, from an insignificant town, to its present considerable size, and a still increasing in population and prosperity.

From Trills across Russian Armenia to the bage of Mt. Ararat, the route lies over a deconsiderable size, and a still increasing in population arthrip, merchants and card of 30.00. Inhabitants.—processions of lader, camels. From Trills and cardinal shout thirty-six miles distant from the city.

Comparatively intile has been written about thirty-six miles distant from the city.

Comparati

PHYSIOLOGY OF MIND.
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MIND. BEING THE PINTS OLOGY OF MIND. BEING THE PINTS OLOGY AND PARTICLE OF THE PHYSIOLOGY AND PARTICLEOUY OF MIND. By HENDY MAUPHERY, M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12ma., pp. 547.

It is ten years since the first edition of Dr. Maudsley's treatise on "The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind" was given to the public. A twelvemonth later the second edition appeared, and the book was then suffered to pass out of print, the author, from his own account, not being able to find leigure for revising it, and also having no express for the task form. and also paving no cagerness for the task, from a feeling that what of value he had already said needed no reuctition, or, if it did, would soon be said again by somebody clee. Then, too, he harpily confesses, one is "more critical, as well as less enthusiastic and confident, at 40 than 30

Nevertheless, to adapt his treatise to the present state of Science, he has at last carefully worked it over, rewriting much of the original matter, and adding to it so largely that the first part alone, dealing with the physiology of mind, has been expanded to the compass of a volume, and is presented by itself,—the second part to be treated in a similar manner, and published in due time. The major portion of the book as it now stands is for the student of Science, and demands slow and laborous digestion; yet the reader of average thoughtiliness.

gravitation, electricity, or chemical adiatry. The hippoint assertion that "The brain accretos thought as the liver secretes bile," he shows to be a tailage. Very little is known exactly of the composition of the nerve-elements; but that they indergo changes in every process of thought, is clearly demonstrated. Still, the waste matters resulting from the disintegration of the herve-cells during the exercise of thought cannot be disingular from the disintegration of the herve-cells during the exercise of thought cannot be disingular distinct the second through the atterations in matter which are the combitions of its manifestation. Hence it is inaccurate and misleading to institute a comparison between the brain and the liver accomparison between the brain and the liver according to the second continuous of power and self-suthern extreme of causes." It is merely the highest development of lover, and is dependent for its existence upon all the lower natural forces. In his whole experience, the physiologist has never met with gravitation without a heavy body, chemical force without chemical substances. If without organic matter, thought without nervous tissue; and the hypothesis that the mind is an entity, having a capacity for life separate from the organ through whose functions it exhibits its phenomens, is one with which he has nothing to do.

He limits bimself exclusively to a study of the ways and means by which this highest of all the forces plays, in his excretise and development and nervous system.

In the several chapters of this work, Dr. Maddkey freats of The Method of the Study of Mind, Mind and the Nervous System. The spipmal Cord and Refer Action in the Sensor Centres and destain. Emotions or Affections of Mind; Yolitons: Actuation; and Memory and fungitable for the substitute to conscious states. The favorie system existence of which in health, it that it proceeds without conscious says help the men of physiological point of view fast be descants upon the different excitors of a stree men,—basing hi human be-pitnices in-re regards

the thirteenth century. Is author is unknown but it is supposed to be, like the epic of Homes a reproduction or recomposition of earlier songs

THE PRENCH PARNASSUS.
1 MOOK OF FRENCH POETRY, PROM A. D.
15ANER PARTON, HOMOTO James B. Logood &
Co. Chicago: Haddey Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp.
515. Price, §2.

Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 515. Price, 52.

The above collection of gems from the metrical literature of Fance represents above fifty poets who have flourished during the past three centuries. With the exception of a lew short pieces by Ronsard and Desiportes, the selections do not helude poems writtin before the French language had been mobiled to its pregent form. In the index of authors scheduled Little volume, buref blographical notes are inserted, which give the few leading events distinguishing the life of each poet. The volume, comprising between four and five hundred selections, carefully chosen with reference to their moral purity as well as poetical beauty, will be cordulally welcomed by Americans who are familiar with the French tongue.

LOGIC.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENCE. A TREATISK ON Louic AND SCIENCE. IN LETTION. By W. STANLEY JEVONS, LL. D. (Edinburg), M. A. (London), F. IL &, Fellow of and Professor of Indical Economy in University College, London, W. C. (London), F. IL &, Fellow of and Professor of Indical Economy in Chiversity College, London, W. C. (London), F. I. &, Fellow of Indical Economy in Logic, Price, \$1.

This is a second edition of Prol. Jevons advanced work on Locic, forming a sequel to his Elementary Lessons in Logic. It is divided into five books, treating respectively of Formal Locic, Doluctive and Inductive: Number, Variety, and Trobability; Methods of Measurement; Inductive Investigation and Generalization; Analogy and Classification. His treatment of the subject is exhaustive and profound, but very abstruse, and demands of the reader a thorough acquantance with the first principles of the science, and of the more elementary treatises on the subject.

ENGLISH PICTURES DRAWN WITH PEN PENCIL. By the Rev. Samuel Manning D. and the Rev. S. G. Gren, D. D. Le The Religious Tract Society. Chicago: de

feet, and Torkish. Collected and transland by Manir Panks and Manoury Drane. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sona.
A book wearing a holiday-aspect, and crowded with fairy-stories, will not go a-begging for children's layors. The legends and tales of en-chantment brought together here have been culled from the wonder-lore of many lands, and are offered in a pleasant English version, for the entertainment of young readers.

A COMEDY OF MOLIERE'S, Prof. A. J. Stace has translated, and Prof. Joseph A. Lyons has edited, Moliere's comedy of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," This En-

of "Le Bourgeois Gentinoming." This En-glish version, adapted for representation by mane characters only, has been performed on several oxasious with success at the University of Notic Lame, and has recently been published in meet pamphlet form. The comedy necessari-ty loses much of its vitacity by the chantest field therety; but the satior remains, and much fun can be got out of it as it is. HOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LIPE OF EDWIN FORHEST. WITH RENthis Sars and Prescoval Recollections. By
Jambs Rees 1. "Colley Change". With Portrait and Autograph. Philadelphia. T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Haddey Bros. & Co.
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Line Co. Prince Chicago: Haddey Bros. & Co.
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Line Co. BOOKS RECEIVED.

non the Germane, a of "Artist Romane, way, Bo ton: Estes & Co. McClurg & Co.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.
STERNATIONAL REVIEW for November
December (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York an
Bostoni, Contents: "In Memory of John by
throp Moticy" (a Sonnet), by William CullHay at New York. "Person of William Cull-

ART-NOTES.
Mr. Holman Hunt has been detained to Egypt by the dangerous linews of his little daughter.
Messrs Osgood & Co., will soon add to their galleries of the Great Masters two large quartos containing each twenty-four heliotype, engravings. One will reproduce the best works of Milais and the other of Faed.
The Society of the Literprod. Act Club has

Millais and the other of Faed.

The Society of the Liverpool Art Club has opened an exhibition of fans embracing nearly 200 spectmens. Trefacing the descriptive catalogue of the exhibition is a pleasant account of the art and history of fan-making.

\$5,000. Their present cost is \$150,000. Among other pictures in the collection are two small Paul Pottors, examples of Cuyp, Wouvermans, Van do Velde, etc.

Van de Velde, etc.
MODERN FRENCH POTTERY AND

MODERN PRENCII POTTERY AND

A few interesting notes regarding the progress of French manufacturers in the art of nottery and porcelain are furnished by the Academy.
On the banks of the Loire, where the art conspicuously flourished two centuries ago, it is
still practiced with nuch refinement in the
methods of production. At tilen, the styles of
ornament of the French and Italian Renaissance
are still preserved; but the ware, not being
hand-painted, is liable to indefinite multiplication. It is beauty and comparative cheainescommend it to those who must use
commend in the production of the Honri-Deax
ware, and of the best work of the
Italian thousands ance, and use of the Honri-Deax
ware, and of the best work of the
Italian thousands ance, and understilled colorior,
and chaste ornamentation. It is predicted that
the work of M. Clysse will, in time to come,
command high prices and a universal recognition of its loveliness. There are rivals of M.
Ulysse at Blobs, who are not without merit, and
yet are inferior to him in the distinguishing
graces of the art.
Several large factories are in operation
A that of M. Senoret, the work is all
hand-painted. Some of it initiates the ware of
I ribino with rare success. The old jakees de
Areres, and the various stiles known as of
Roues, are also reproduced with more or less
exactness. Modern designs are likewise emproyed, but it is sand they so not compete favortily with that which is high of the old of the old ornament of the best period of decorative design.

ment of the best period of decorative design.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES,
In discussing the comparative expenditure of
the English and German nations upon their universities, Mr. Ray Laukester remarks that the
North-German States annually great to the
twenty universities belonging to tnem more
than \$2,500,00. The new University of Strasbourg has alone received in one year the sum of

\$370,000. The University of Leinsie annua receives from the Saxon florernment over \$250, 000. There are eight universities in North Ger many which are nearly as costly, and the elec-ternal are universities receive each from \$40,000 to

largest income recorded of a foreign unit is that of the Swedish University at a which is, according to a let-Upsala, which is, necording to a late writh \$450,000; but Mr. Lankester questions the curacy of the figures.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO.

THE SPERGEWORTS.—The Spurgeworts, Euphorbiacca, form a vast and venomous Order of trees, shrubs, and herbacous plants. The great majority of the species distill an acrid, milky juice; the stamens and platits are not milky juice; the stamens and platits are not milky faire; the stamens and platits are not milky juice; the stamens and platits are not milky juice; the stamens and platits are not milky juice; the stamens and the fruit usually consists of a three-lobed pod, which divides into us many separate parts when the Although some striking exceptions to the general structure of the Spurgeworts occur within the tribe, as a whole the family is more uniform than most others of its str, in the plan and disposition of the organs of the various species.

Lindley estimated the number of the Order to be 2,500, and since his time many have been added in the exploration of new districts of country. A large proportion of the species are ratives of the watmer parts of America; indeed, the family is enably developed within the Tropics of the New and of the Oil World,—the species thinning us they receive from the Equator. In Europe there are about 129 species, ten of which are found in England and seven in Sweden. Somewhat more than fifty socies are cummerated in the flora of the Cambia. The Boxwood, Buxus Sengervirens, a tree yielding fine-grained tumber, is the most northerly of the shrubty Spungeworts. Dwarfed varieties of this are much used for edgme garden-plats. The common flox is a tree of slow growth, reaching in England the hight of only twelve or fourteen feet, but in warmer countries often attaining twice that altitude.

spargewors. The supnoma classics, a narve of titinan and Brazil, almorals the bottle Indiarubber, which is prepared by smearing clay modes with repeated layers of the butte, and drying them successively it smoke. The Taljitans chew the harmless grunny substance that exudes from the Alcurites triloba; and the nuts office. Gurnalac los and roperied to be effect, of teylon.

Among the Spurgeworts, some are valued for their aromatic bark, and of these the genus Croton contains the most important. The Collection of the substance of

straict that where the Box attomats, in portions of Persia, the camel cannot be employed, as it persists in feeding on the foliage, which is fatal to it.

Not the least valuable product of this Order is the oil which is extracted from the seeds. The powerful purgative, troton oil, is derived from Croton Fightum and C. Tayana, small tree belonging in India. Castor oil is obtained from the seeds of the licture commons, a plant often cuttivated in gardons for the sake of its ornativated in section of the sake of the ornativated in a first point of the sake of the sake of the sake of the ornativated in a first point of the sake of the sake of the sake of the ornativate in the sake of a man-ord for the sake of th

APRICAN ENPLOYATION.
The Italian traveters. Romoto Gossi and Dr.
Mattrucci are picparing for a joinney into Centhe Marchese Authori and his companie

and preventing any futire extension guese boundaries southward."

BRIEF NOTES.

The Paris Exposition vill devote a special division to electricity, in order that all the systems of electric lighting may be tested omparatively.

Mr. A. Boucard, who has spent five months and A. Isaccard, who has spant tree months studying the ornithology of Costa Rica, collect-ed 250 species of birds, many of which are new to Science, and others are of rare occurrence.

The Paris National Library has fately added to its internal machinery a meamatic tube leading to all parts of the building, through which may be sent notes from readers inquiring for

books.

The French Government is taking measures to irrigate life Departments of the Mediterrancian region. The waters of the Rhone will be utilized to supply systematically that large and terrife country with the moisture that has been litherto lacking.

hitherto lacking.

Capt. R. F. Burton has written a book on Midian, containing the results of his visit to that country last year; but awaits the Khedive's permission to publish it. It is the author's purpose to organize a new exploration of the country, and a partial investigation of the mines which he discovered there.

try, and a partial investigation of the mines which he discovered there.

The Committee of the Pelestine Exploration Fund will publish a poolur account of the entire work of the survey, written by Lect. Conder. A prominent feature of the book will be a description of the matter population, their creeds, customs. language, etc. A chapter will be devoted to Damascus, Hermon, and Basibeck; and one to the fertility of the country and the prospects of colonization.

and the prospects of colonization.

A writer pro Nations suggests that it is the obser, and not the color, of howers which attracts insects. He had observed that bees particularly, and also butterflies, confine their visits to a particular spaces of flower, although others of the same but may be growing in close juxtaposition. The object of this discriminative sclection appears to be fertilization, so far as the flower is concerned; and it probably subserves some purpose at the same time in the economy of the linear.